WEEKLY REVIEW.

Domestic.

A fire July 11th, at Joliet, Ill., conoumed 35 buildings. Loss, over \$50,000.

Dean Bros. large mill at South Ches ter, Pa., burned July 11th. Loss, \$30,000. The mining of tin has become an in-

dustry of considerable importance in the Aus-Several large manufacturing build-

Ings in Cincinnati burned July 7th, causing a loss estimated at \$500,000. 1The electric railway is being used in

Germany to convey coal from the body of the mines to the mouth of the pit. Four hundred head of cattle perished

by the burning of the large feeding barns of J. Firmenich, at Buffalo, N. Y., July 8th. A large gang saw mill with 2,000,000

feet of lumber and eighteen houses burned at Potsdam, N. Y., July 13th. Less, \$100,000. The Irish census gives the "gem of the sea" a population of 5,189,849, a decrease of

only a quarter of a million in eleven years. A \$75,000 fire occurred in St. Louis on the evening of July 13th, by which the building of the Excelsior Manufacturing Co. was

Geo. Stevenson, fireman, and John Moriarty, a boy 12 years of age, were killed, July 10th, by the ditching of an engine six miles south of East St. Louis.

destroyed.

The wheat crop of Illinois is estimated at 28,000,000 bushels, against 12,000,000 last year. The Ohio crop is put at 40,000,000. ngainst 52,000,000 last year.

Judge Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court, has undergone the amputation of a foot for gangrene. The chances for his recovery are exceedingly small.

A few cases of Yellow fever have been quarantined on board a British bark at Pensacola, Florida. At Memphis the quarantine regulations are being rigidly enforced.

J. B. Wood's plaining mill, Allison & Adison's fertilizing warehouse, and 300,000 feet of buttonwood burned at Petersburg, Va on the niges of June 7th. Loss, \$300,000.

It is st but the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne railroad company have made contracts to carry grain in elevator to New York for 12 cents per 100 pounds. This only applies to elevator grain.

The daughter of an English Major General named Fyers, fell into the sea at Hyers, France, July 8th, and the mother and two other daughters attempted to rescue her, and all four were drowned. During a thunder storm, at Decatur,

Alabama, on the evening of July 7th, the lightning struck a barn where a number of people sought refuge. Four were killed and eight se-The largest elevator in the world is

about completed. It is located in Brooklyn, N. Y., cost \$2,000,000, and will hold 2,500,000 bushels of wheat. From seven to ten ocean steamers can be loaded from it at one time. The Secretary of the State Board of

Agriculture reports the condition and prospects of crops in Onio, July 1, as follows: Wheat, 77 per cent.; rye, 86; oats, 93; corn, 76; timothy, 92; potatoes 86. The wheat crop is estimated at 40,000,000 bushels, against 52,000,000 last

A tunnel on the Cincinnati Northern railroad near Cincinnati fell in on the night of July 13th on a party of 30 workmen. At latest accounts it was not known in what condition they were, but efforts were being made to extricate them.

Stock men on the Tongue river and vicinity are making complaints that the Crow Indians are off their reservation stealing cattle and burning off the country. They have already killed and crippled a good many cattle. There are about 450 Indians now encamped on Tongue

Advices from Santa Domingo, of the 30th ult., say that the greatest commotion prevailed there because of a threatened invasion. Advices from Venezuela of the 30th ult. say that it is positively asserted that a revolution has broken out in the interior. President Gazman Blanco has nearly 10,000 men under arms. The President was reported quite ill.

A terrible disaster occurred on the St. Paul, Minnesota & Omaha railway, at Hudson, Wis., July 10th. A wild freight train of 43 cars and two engines broke in two, and 14 cars ran unchecked down a steep grade, and could not be overtaken, having acquired a ve locity of 60 miles per hour. It crossed a bridge and struck another freight train at the depot killing the engineer, Geo. Trider, and making terribly destructive collision. Loss, \$50,000.

The Ute Commissioners have returned to their cantomment on the Uncompa gre, Col., after a month's trip. They travelled over 500 miles on horseback, with a pack train. They examined lands in western Colorado and eastern Utah. They endured many privations, traveling for whole days without water. The have selected a location and the Indians will be removed to it as soon as the requisite arrange-

The San Francisco Chronicle gives a list of 29 Comstock mines, not one of which has paid a dividend in the past six months, and, exstocks were speculated in considerably, but not with much success. About \$2,311,000 per money has been paid in by the stockholders, who have not received a dollar in return, yet it is probable they will put in a great deal more, with the hope of being reimbursed at some fu

A conference was held at the Interior Department in Washington, July 13th, with a view of arriving at some conclusion as to Little Chief and his band of Northern Cheyennes Secretariy Kirkwood, General Sherman and Lit. tle Chief being present. It was decided that a delegation of Missouri river Indians, including Spotted tail, Red Cloud, Standing Bear and otl ers should be invited to Washington early in September to discuss the various vexed questions with the authorities there. The Chevenner are much dissatisfied with their present location in the Indian country, and want to go north to the Missouri river country. They would prefer to locate at Fort Keogh, but there is no Indian reservation there.

Crime.

Thomas Harper, a cow-boy, was hanged at Tueson, Arizona, July 8th, for the murder of John Tilliday in September last. He made no confession, but left a letter to "Curly Bill," a well known desperado, admonishing him to take warning from him, and not be too handy with his pistol, and to "stand a heap from a man before you kill him."

Wm. Mitchell, a Chicago police offi-

cer, who found a waif a few days ago, created a considerable of a sensation by christening it in court Charles J. Guiteau. The indignation became so marked that the infant will be relieved of the incumbus of so d iscreditable a name.

A special from Menomonie, Wis., of July 11th., says that two desperadoes shot and killed under-Sheriff M. Coleman, of Dunn county, and Charles Coleman, Sheriff of Republican county, in that State. The murderes are the Williams brothers, horse theires from IRinois. They escaped after shooting the office ers, and are armed with Winchester Rifles. A beavy reward is offered for their capture.

At a negro barbacue, Mineral Springs Ark., a few days ago, a quarrel began, and the the trial of the participants was set for July 7th. The court was early surrounded by 300 or more negroes, mostly armed with guns. The officers arrested one for drunkenness and the negroes evinced a determintion to take him away. Instantly forty or fifty whites appeared armed on the street, and protected the officer.

News from Abroad.

ENGLAND. A London dispatch of July 8th, says King Kalakua called at the United States Legation that day and inquired after the condition of President Garfield. The report that King Kalakua was dead, therefore, appears to be an error. The appointment of L. L. West as Britjsh Minister to Washington is gazetted. The House of Commons went into committe on the Land Bill, and claims 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 were

July 9th the British troops were re viewed by the Queen, and a bundred thousand spectators were present at Windsor. Twenty five thousand volunteers participated. All the royal family attended. The Russian General Skobeloff was invited to be present, but was mable.

The expected land bill will reach House of Lords by the end of July, provided the emigration provissions are abandoned. Parliament will probably sit till the end of August. GERMANY.

A Berlin correspondent says German scholars, though regretting the speedy Americanization of the Germans on their arrival in America, do not favor the establishment of a

Dispatches from Tunis, July 8th, say it is reported that the French destroyed all the forts, the great morgue and part of the Musselnen's at Sfax. The insurgents are still resist

A Paris correspondent writes that excellent accounts of all crops have been received from the provinces. The farmers of the central provinces, the great wheat growing region, count on a good average crop, and as far as opinions can yet be formed, this year's vintage will be one of the best for fifteen years. Adrices from Spain are contradictory, but favorable reports predominate.

The International Monetary Conference, at Paris, adjourned on July 10th, after adopting a resolution proposed by the French and American delegates, expressing a desire that negotiations be opened between the Government which participated in the conference, and that the conference be summoned to meet again April 12th, 1882, to settle the details of he monetary convention, which it is hoped will e concluded by that time. It is noteworthy, however, so long as England and Germany persist in opposing the remonetization of silver. the movement looking to bimetalism, or the double standard, will be ineffectual.

AFGHANISTAN. Ayoob Khan is preparing an attack on Candahar Cabul, and has a large force. The Ameer is preparing an attack on Mucan, Arabia. Arrabia, and the whole Ottoman country is disturbed by inter-tribal wars. Fifteen were killed in a recent fight.

THE ORIENT. Two battalions of Turkish troops have been routed by insurgents near Mecca, Two hundred and fifty Turks were killed.

IRELAND.

A movement having been started among the Irish bodies in Ireland and the Irish organizations in Great Britain to memorialize the government for the release of Rev. Father Sheeby, recently in Ireland under the coercion act, he has written his friends requesting them to discontinue any petitions to the crown. He states that he asks no favors nor wishes to ac cept any not given to his fellow subjects.

The Manure Mines of Vermont.

Dr. T. H. Hoskins has explained more fully, in the Maine Farmer, the origin of the manure mines of Vermont to which reference was recently made. It appears that all the urine of the animals was allowed to soak through the floor into the ground underneath and, the liquid being rich in both nitro-gen and potash, the conditions were to some extent favorable for the formation of nitrates from a part of the nition of nitrates from a part of the ni-trogen, while another portion remains in the form of salts of ammonia. With such wasteful management of this most valuable part of the manure it is no wonder that rich mines were found after an accumulation of twenty years. The ground being covered by the building, and protected from the rain, no other water than the urine itself could leach through it—else the rich-ness would not have remained there. Nitrates are quietly carried off by per-Nitrates are quietly carried off by per-co'ating water, the drainage waters of well manured fields are much richer in nitrates than those of poor and unman-ured soils. The presence of considera-ble phosphoric acid was also noted, and Dr. Hoskins is inclined to doubt the statement of the books that this substance is not to be found in the urine of cattle. It was not, however, pure urine that passed through the floor to the ground, but urine which had been in contact with urine which had been in contact the solid excrements, from which it could not but extract more or less phosphate. Moreover, it is true, as the doctor believes, although he has found no other reason for his faith than the results of his own investigations, that in the case of well-fed animals, whose ra-tion contains much grain or oil-cake, some phosphate is excreted in the urine; and the urine of animals fed no milk is rich in phosphates. There is nothing unreasonable, therefore, in the occurrence of these manure mines; but we do not think that any good Vermont farmer will regard it as prudent management to store up for years a part of his plant food in the ground in this manner; and the discovery of these accumulations of fertility should serve to enforce a lesson. some phosphate is excreted in the urine should serve to enforce a lesson, altogether too much needed here and there, of the importance of the use of absorbents of some kind for the urine. It costs little trouble to save the solid part of the excrements, and still less to lose the liquid part. But it is only the two together that make a complete manure together that make a complete manure and a farm may be running rapidly to exhaustion if supplied with one without

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well know valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of discases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactor.—Democrat.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

Garfield is Improving Rapidly. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 8:30 p. M.—To Goe. John H. Genr, Des Moisses, Joses: The favorable condition of the President continues. Pulse 106; temperature 102; respiration, 23.

8. J. Kirkwood.

THE EVENING BULLETINS. EXECUTIVE MANSION, 7:30 P. M .- There EXECUTIVE MANSION, 7:30 P. M.—There habeen no change of consequence in the President's condition since the last unofficial bulle tin. Dr. Bliss reports his symptoms at this hour (7:30 P. M.) as full of encouragement.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, S. P. M.—The favorable condition of the President continues. Pulse, 106; temperature, 102; respiration, 23.

D. W. Bliss,

J. K. BARNES, J. J. WOODWARD, ROBERT REYBURN

Unless an unfavorable change occurs, no fur ther bulletins will be issued until to-morro

MASHINGTON, July 7, midnight.—Bulletin— Unofficial—There is no material change in the condition of the President since the date of last official bulletin. He is resting quietly. WHAT GUITEAU'T CRIME WILL BE. Should the President recover, the case will only be assault with intent to kill. The ex-

treme penalty is eight years.

THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted resolutions on Guiteau's crime and the heroism of the President, declaring that personal and political interests have sunk into insignificance compared with this appalling calamity. They congratulate the country that the Chief Magistrate, by his own display of the highest qualities of manhood, has done so much to sustain the hopes of the people. They express the hope that the event will unite all parties and factions.

A FUND FOR MES, GARFIELD.

ple. They express the hope that the event will unite all parties and factions.

A FUND FOR MES. GARFIELD.

Cyrus W. Field announced that a number of gentlemen had determined to raise! \$250,000, which is to be put into United States bonds an deposited with the United States Trust Company, the income therefrom to be paid to Mrs. Garfield during her life, and at her death to be equally divided among her children, in appreciation of the noble character of the President.

Mr. Field then presented a subscription list which was headed by his own name for \$5,000 and below were the names of Drexel, Morgan & Co., and Jay Gould for a like amount. Messrs, C. P. Huntington, S. B. Chittendon and D. Willis James as once stepped forward and each subscribed a similar amount. The following put their names down for \$1,000 each: James B. Colgate, J. P. Trenor, Percy R. Pyne, Jesup, Paton & Co., C. Lanier, Field, Lindley & Co., J. Seliglan, W. H. Fogg and John T. Terry, Subscriptions may be sent to the office of Cyrus W. Field, 145 Broadway, or to the Chamber of Commerce.

THAT QUARTER MILLION PRESENT. Post-Master General James has received a telegram from Geo. Wilson, secretary New York Chamber of Commerce, requesting him to say to Mrs. Garfield that the members of the New York Chamber of Commerce have subscribed \$250,000 to be presented to her both as a token of their sincere esteem and sympathy and as a means of relieving the mind of the President entirely from anxiety with regard to the future of his family. To the telegram Post-Master General James has sent the following reply:

Master General James' has sent the following reply:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—To George Wilson, Esq., Secretary Chamber of Commerce, New York City: Your dispatch has been delivered to Mrs. Garfield. On receipt of it she remarked that there was so much that was touching and beautiful in the sympathy of the whole country she did not dare to trust herself to think of it.

(Signed) Thos. L. James,"

"Postmaster General."

New York, July 8.—Dr. Hamilton is much encouraged over the Washington News. He says there is no gangrene in the pus discharged to-day. It is a healthy and very good sign indeed. I have every reason to believe the President has all the chances of recovery in his favor. The symptoms indicate that nature will take care of the ball.

NO CONFEDERATES.

Chief Brooks, of the secret service division, who investigated the assassination to see if Guiteau had any confederates, said to-day: "Our investigations are about over. We looked over the whole field. There is really nothing that has not been published in the case except the name of the unfortunate gentleman who through mistaken benevolence lent Guiteau money, believing it was to help him pay his board. This would probably be of no importance to any one except that gentleman himself, and to make it public would be doing a great wrong. People are so apt to discredit what a man says or does." NO CONFEDERATES. man says or does."
"Do you think from your examination of Guiteau that

HE IS INSANE?" "He is an erratic man, a man who would be fanatical about any subject he might daddle in. He would go to extremes. I do not think that anything he said to me indicated irrationality. He is as same as any man. That he is insame or a monomaniac rather excites one's pity. He excites antagonism and one's disposition is to argue with him. When one advances an argument that baffles him, he seems to realize that his position is untenable and impatiently says: "I don't want to argue with you, you can't convince me. I can't change your views. There ince me. I can't change your views.

NO MYSTERY ABOUT THE CASE," said Major Brooks. "As I stated, the newspa-pers have printed everything about it. They have got everything, in some way. As for Guiteau's past career, the newspaper reporters seemed to have found out all about that."

THE PRESIDENT'S STRENGTH GAINING.

New York, July 8.—The Commercial's Washington special says: The President continues in a very favorable condition. He has exhibited more strength than at any time since the shooting; and verybody is much encouraged. Mrs. Garfield was greatly refreshed by her ride this morning, and a more confident feeling prevails at the White House this afternoon than has been observed since Saturday. The doctors say they are much encouraged by the progress of suppuration, and that the fever is not by any means what they anticipated.

NEBRASKA GREETINGS.

LINCOLN. Neb., July 8.—To, Hon, James G. THE PRESIDENT'S STRENGTH GAINING.

NEBRASKA GREETINGS.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 8.—To Hon. James G. Blaine, Washington: The people of Nebraska, without regard to party affiliation, have been alternating between hope and fear as to the final outcome of the assault upon the President. We are all joyful over the good news. He is rapidly improving, and are filled with admiration at the fortitude displayed by Mrs. Garfield during this, her hour of severe trial.

[Signed]

THE PHYSICIANS' EVENING REPORT. EXECUTIVE MANSION, 7:30 F M.—The President's condition continues favorable during the day. Febrile reaction does not differ materially from that of yesterday. Pulse, 110; temperature 101-9; respiration, 24.

ture 101-9; respiration, 24.

D. W. Bliss,
J. K. Barnes,
J. J. Woodward,
Rob'r Revrourn.

Executive Mansion, July 9, 4 p. m.—The
President has been more comfortable to-day
than any time since wounded. His children
were permitted to see him this morning, and
the attending physicians report at 4 p. m. that
he is improving satisfactorily. None of the
systems of artificial refrigeration thus far tried
have entirely met the sanguine anticipations of have entirely met the sanguine anticipations of their inventers and supporters, but as the weather continues reasonably cool the President has not suffered much from heat since Thurs day. Experiments are still being made with re frigerating aparatus in anticipation of the re turn of hot weather, which is predicted by Gen

Hazen.

SECRETARY KIRKWOOD TO GOV. GEAR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 9.

To Gov. John H. Gear, Des Moines, Iowa:—
Bulletin, 7:30 P. M. The President's condition has continued favorable during the day. The febrile reaction of this afternoon does not differ materially from that of yesterday. Pulse, 100; temperature, 101 9-10; respiration, 24. The conditions are so favorable that no further bulletins will be issued until to-morrow morning.

S. J. Kirkwood.

THE MRS. GARFIELD OFFT.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The "World" propose to raise a subscription, of the sum of \$5 an upwards, for the purposes and under the conditions set forth in the subscription list. The paper was drawn up by Mr. Field, and will be among the members of the Chamber of Commerce Thursday. If the amount thus subscribed shall even

DOUBLE THAT ORIGINALLY CONTROL

DOUBLE THAT ORIGINALLY CONTEMPLATED by the Chamber of Commerce, there will be n DOUBLE THAT ORIGINALLY CONTEMPLATED by the Chamber of Commetee, there will be no subscriber to grudge his share of it, whether it proves to be a provision for the widow and orphans of the President of the United States or, as now most happily it seems much more probable, a thank offering for his recovery from this murderous assault. Many letters have been received asking whether it would be permitted to people living outside of New York to subscribe to this fund; this circumstance caused considerable interest among the active workers in the movement, and it was suggested that the fund be changed to

tions be invited to co-operate, due credit being given in each case. Field has concurred in this suggestion, but thinks that in such case at least \$500,000 can be raised. Field, Leiter & Co., Chicago, telegraphed that the question of subscription to the fund will be considered as soon as the senior partner of the firm returned to his home. Mr. Field is enthusiastic in the work and seems to be anxious to do nearly all the work by personal solicitations. He does

as the senior partner of the firm returned to his home. Mr. Field is enthusiastic in the work and seems to be anxious to do nearly all the work bey personal solicitations. He does Not expect rule stioutest prifectly all the work bey personal solicitations. He does Not expect rule stioutest prifectly and to at least a quarter of a million dollars. Long Branch has already subscribed \$20,000. The total amount of subscriptions to the fund for Mrs. Garfield still continue to pour in. W. W. Corcoran, Wasler George Iseney and George W. Childs contribute \$5,000.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 11, 2:30 P. M.—The condition of the President has not materially changed since the date of the last official bulletin. He complains a little of weariness and muscular soreness and has once or twice manifested a slight apprehension that his recovery might leave him in some way maimed or disabled so as to incapacitate him for active physical exercise. He said recently to one of his attendants, "I wish I could get upon my feet, I would see whether I have any back bone left or not. But whatever doubt there may be in the mind of his friends as to his moral back bone. GUITAU A MEMBER OF PLYMOUTH CHRUCH.

New York, July 11.—Information was received yesterday showing that Charles A. Guiteau, the would-be assassin of the President, was once a member of Plymouth church, and upon further inquiry it was ascertained from a member of Rev. S. B. Holloway's family that he also belonged to one of the Plymouth Bible classes, but his connection with the church ceased about twelve years age, and lasted two years. Mr. Alvin hil, who taught the class of which Guiteau was a member, vien asked about it, said that he remembered the twerson well enough, having had personal experience with him which clearly indicated the insuncerity of his character. This is explained by saying that the very first time he ever saw Guiteau the latter said that he was out of employment, and was trying to find something to do, and on the strength of that plea borrowing seven dollars

Garfield fund had reached \$134,000.

Washinoton, July 13.—The President has been sleeping quietly the most of the evening, and his fever has considerably decreased since the date of the last official bulletin. His symptoms at this hour are all favorable. When he was last awake he asked Dr. Reyburn what the news was. The Doctor replied that the Governors of several States had in view to issue, when he, the President, should be out of danger, a proclamation appointing a general day of thanksgiving to God for the answered prayers of the Nation. The President seemed touched and gratified. In a conversation with the President, colonel Rockwell made the remark that the heart of the Nation was in his room. The words seemed to make an impression upon him, and to-night, while Col. Rockwell was sitting by his bed side, he murmured unconsciously in his sleep: "The heart of the Nation will not let the old soldier die."

WASTED CIGAR TIPS.

Great Charities Supported Abroad by What America Carelessly Flings Away. New York Sun. In the manufacture of cigars there is little or no waste of material. The stems

and ribs of the tobacco leaves that are rejected by the cigarmaker are sold to farmers as manner. The odd scraps or cuttings go to die cigarette manufacturer or are sent to Europe to be smoked in pipes. Even the dust that is swept from the floor of the workroom where cigars are made has its price, and is used as an insect destroyer in hot houses and gardens. Tobacco is too valuable to be wasted by the manufacturer. It is after the cigar gets to the consumer that the waste begins. It is probably of all the tobacco made into cigars is flung away in the shape of half con-sumed stumps, and the smokers of the best eights throw away the stumps. This waste is especially mon in this country, where cigar hold ers are less used than in Europe. Along ers are less used than in Europe. Along

ers are less used than in Europe. Along Broadway or the Bowery may be seen every morning scores of bootblacks and Italian ragpickers gathering from the gutters a harvest of cigar stumps for their private use, though of late years this enterprise has fallen almost entirely into the hands of the Italians, owing to the ascendency of the cheap cigarette and the growing self-esteem of the New York gamin. The fact familiar to every smoker, that a cigar once lighted ery smoker, that a cigar once lighted and laid away, if only a few whills of smoke have been drawn through it, entirely loses its flavor, interferes with the value of the stump. But the Italian the value of the stump. rag picker is not over fastidious, and in 13 black clay pipe all tobacco tastes ali 6. In Paris, the gathering of cigar stumps has grown to be a recognized industry. In the Place Mambert there is a market for this commodity. Whole-sale dealers purchase the stumps that are gathered in large lots of boys and beggars, and turn them into a poor pushity of smoking tobacco that is purchased by the poorer classes or ex-

ported The tip of "head" of the cigar, which by the American smoker is bitten off and tossed away, is in some parts of Europe carefully preserved and made the basis of vast, organized charity. The history of its use, which only dates back some fifteen or twenty years, is a fair illu-tration of the results that may be accomplished by economy in small things. Some German philosopher of a practical turn, calculated that much valuable tobacco was wasted by ci smokers by the rejection of the tip an a general collection of the tips could be made and the material could be put to use a handsome revenue would be the result. The conceit was laughed at but was put to the test half seriously by a number of smokers. For want of an organized effort the first results were not encouraging, but the thing was talked of, and created attention. Smokers' clubs were organized in all parts of Germany—so-called "spitzel veriene" (tip societies) and a regular system of collections was devised. The members of the clubs made it their business to collect cigar-tips among their friends, and boxes were put in: their friends, and boxes were put into tobacco stores and saloons for the same purpose. Every month a member of the club made his collections. As charity was understood to be the object of the collections, sums of money were found in the public boxes among the tips. At the end of the year the tobacco was sold to snuff manufacturers, or for smoking tobacco. With the money the clubs bought clothes and Christmas presents for orphan children or the inmates of other charitable institutions. The system, as it became general, grew The system, as it became general, grew to extraordinary proportions. Hundreds of children are today clothed and fed in Germany through this simple means, despite the fact that Germany is rather despite the fact that Germany is rather a pipe smoking than a cigar smoking country. In Berlin alone there are more than twenty collection offices, and the annual contribution of the "spitzel veriene" forms a considerable item in the support of the State orphan asylum, the patroness of which is the Empress. In Baden an effort is being made so build an orphan asylum by

means of contributions, of which eigar tip collections are an important item, The traveler will observe in tobacco stores throughout the country, and in fact, throughout Europe, cigar cutters that bear the inscription, 'For charity save the tip." In Germany or Austria a dealer, in presenting to a buyer purchased cigars, will often cut off the tip of each one, partly as a compliment to the customer, and partly as a help to his collection.

The plan has been adopted with suc-cess in England, where the proceeds of the collections are given to hospitals. In Denmark the collection of cigar-tips In Denmark the collection of cigar-tips furnishes material support for a charitable hospital in Copenhagen, and pays for the education and support of a number of poor girls up to the time of their confirmation, when they are able to take care of themselves. In France the system does not appear to have taken root as yet. The Parisian tobacconist sells his cigar-tips to florists, who fumigate their green-houses with them to kill insects.

kill insects.

In this country, where more cigars are smoked than in all Europe together, the tip is contemptuously rejected. Of late years cigar-cutters have come into use in tobacco stores, but without the "saving" clause that accompanies them to Europe. A few beggars collect the tips at certain stores and smoke them, but most dealers throw them in the ash barrel. In the German distrets an occasional collector is met with, and an occasional collector is met with, and in a prominent German club an effort in a prominent German club an effort was made not long since to introduce the system, but the departure for Europe of the promoter of the scheme put an end to the effort. Tobacco dealers in this city generally declare themselves ready to support and share in the movement, should an attempt be made to reus public interest in it for charity's sake.

Yesterday afternoon a pompous looking colored man, wearing a veteran's badge over his heart, encountered in front of the City Hall a brother of color wearing a small flag on his coat, and trying to look as if he had starved in Andersonville for a year and a half.
"Stop, sah—stop!" commanded the
first. "Am you a veteran, sah?"
"I spects I ar!" was the reply.

You war in de army, eh? 'Yes, sah!"
"War you a cook or a wagin driver?"

"No, sah! I war in de ranks!" was the dignant reply. "I war right dar at etersburg. "Waitin' on de hospitpl?"

"No, sah!"
"In de commissionary department?" 'No, san! I war in de fight. "Behind a log?" 'No. sah!' 'Did yer hey a gun?" "Yes, sah!"
"War it loaded?"

'Yes, sah!" "An' you fired it off?"
"I did. sah; of course I did."
"Was it p'inted at de sky?" 'No, sah, it war p'inted at de

my?"
"De butt-eand fo'most?" "No, sah!"
"And it went off?"
"Yes, sah!"
"An' de inemy drapped ?"

"An' de inemy drapped?"
"Ican't say as to dat, sah!"
"What! you down dar shootin' 'way
Uncle Sam's powder an' lead, widout
hittin' anybody? Take off dat flag, sah!
What bizness has you to come out
'mong dis crowd an' purtend dat you
de Union, when you war eatin' fo' dollars worf o' grub per week an' shootin'
wid yer eyes shet? Go 'way, sah! It
war some sich chicken as you dat shot war some sich chicken as you dat shot off my heel in dat same battle, jest as I hed surrounded a huil rebel reg'ment. Stan' back, sah!—doan talk to a genwine ole weteran, sah!"—Detroit Free Press.

When the French nation reached its height of foliy and wickedness, just be-fore the Revolntion broke out and flooded the land with misery and blood-shed, all who desired to be connected with the aristocracy carried about with them at least one pantin. These were them at least one pantin. These were small wooden dolls which, by pulling a string, suddenly jirked out arms and legs, exacaly like those which may be seen adorning the hats of "swells" on a Darby day. The rage for them was immense. Nobles, gentlemen, and even grave ecclesiastics were to be seen carrying them

to be seen carrying them about and playing with them. Asome what similar rage for comfits existed in the reign of Henry III. of France. When the body of Duc de Guise was found after the battle of Blois he had his comfit-box in his hand. In 1596 the his committee in his hand. In 1886 the ladies carried hand mirrors attached to their chatelains, and, like Narcissus, were perpetually admiring their own charms. This excited the deepest indignation of Jean des Caures, a stern old moralist of the time, and he emphatically menaced them with the ex-tremest penalties of the other world. Who would have of believed that so late as 1751 the dress of a dandy should have consisted of a black velvet coat, a green and silver waste coat, yellow vel.et breeches, and blue stockings! A satirical writer of about the same period gives a biting sketch of one of his contemporaries: "A coat of light green, with sleaves too small for the arms and temporaries: "A coat of light green, with sleeves too small for the arms, and buttons too big for the sleeves; a pair of Manchester fine stuff breeches, without any money in the pockets; clouded silk stockings, but no legs; a cluo of hair behind larger than the head that carries it; a hat of the size of a sixpense on a block not worth a farthing." No doubt the same gentleman could paint a picture of the dress of our own time which would appear as rediculous to the gen. would sppear as rediculous to the gen-tleman with the green coat as his own

An Impertinent Mimic. Young ladies who expect attentions from young men should not keep a too well educated parrot. A family in Nashville has a parrot noted for its wonderful powers of imitating the human voice. The family has also a daughter whose especial duty is the care of the parrot.

The young lady has a friend, a young man, who called at the house one evening, and pulled at the door-bell. The parrot, sitting in an upstairs window, heard the jingle of the bell and called "Go to the window!" The young man

He looked at all the windows below and found them closed. He pulled the door knob again.

'Next door?' shouted the parrot, is voice not unlike the young lady's.

The young man looked up and dow the street in a puzzled sort of way as if had suddenly dawned upon his mind that he had made a mistake in the house.

was startled.

Concluding that he had not, he again rang the bell.
"Go to the house!" cried Poll from his perch in the upper window.
"What house?" exclaimed the young man angrily.
"The workhouse!" screamed the par-

rot. The young man concluded leave for his boarding house. Said Mrs. Smith, who had come to spend the day, to little Edith?" "Are you glad to see me again, Edith?" Edith—"Yes, m'm, and mamma's glad, too!" Mrs. Smith—"Is she?" Edith— "Yes, m'm; she said she hoped you'd come to-day, and have it over with." Mamma blushes scarlet, but Mrs Smith THE LAND OF SLEEP.

Beyond the wearled world, the songless dell The purple grape, and golden asphodel, seyond the zone where streams baptismal flow Where lies the land to which thy soul would

There where the unvexed senses darkly dwell, Where never haunting, hurrying footfall fell,

Where toll is not, nor builded hope laid low. Rest! Rest! to thy hushed realm, one by one, Old Earth's tired ages steal away and weep, orgotten or unknown, long duty done. Ah, God! when Death in seeming peace

Life's loud turmoil, and Time his race bath run Shall heart of man at length find rest and sleep.

HOW SIMON PEVERITT GOT MARRIED AT LAST.

Master Westley, clerk and sexton in the small village of Woodham, was one winter's morning sitting by his cheery fireside watching alternately the rain, fiercely beating against the latticed window-panes, and the brisk movements of his active little daughter, as she moved to and fro, busy about her household work. Presently she came in, bringing hat, greatcoat, and umbrella, observ ing, "You will be wanting these soon, father. It is nearly eleven o'clock." She had hardly said this, when a loud knocking was heard at the outer door, followed by the abrupt entrance of a little, middle-aged man, in a state of great excitement, his face red, his hair rumpled, his boots splashed with mud,

and his coat dripping with wet.
"Why, Simon, what on earth's the
matter?" said the clerk. "You don't look much like a bridegroom."
"Bridegroom! No!" the little man exlaimed with bitter emphasis. "Master

Westley, you'll have to tell the parson I can't get married to-day."
"Why, how is that?" asked the clerk "I can't get Mary up," quoth the in-dignant and disappointed lover. "I've been rattlin' at her door, and throwin' stones at the winder, and shoutin' till I'm hoarse as a rock; and I'm nearly wet through with the drippings from husens (the eaves of the house); but I can't get she up. She only jest put her head out of the winder for a minute, to tell me 'twer no good for me to stand knocketting (making a great noise) there; for she'd never take the trouble to put on her best things, and go out in that powerin' rain jest to marry me.

"Why, Sim! this is rather a bad be ginning for people about to marry, isn't it? I'm afraid the gray mare will be the best horse in your team—won't she?" said the kindly old clerk, with a merry twinkle in his knowing brown "However, I'd better go and tell Mr. Howard, or he will be putting his surplice on for nothing. Shall I say that perhaps the wedding may come off to-morrow, if the weather is finer, and

Mary will get up in time?"
"If she don't." vowed Sim, glaring vengefully, "she shall never hev another chance. I'm fairly sick of her tricks We've been keeping company this twen-ty years and more, and now she don't know her own mind a bit better than a mawther (young girl) in her teens. But I won't stand it no longer. She ain't going to treat me like a dog, or a mat for her to wipe her feet on. There's Widow Biggs would hev me any day, and glad; and a nice comfortable woman she is, too! The wedding ring shan't lie long in my pocket for want of a wearer. And there, Master Westley," said poor Sim, almost in tears over his frustrated plans and disappointed hopes, "I'd got in a barrel of beer and a spareparsties and frawns (pancakes,) and a mort of good things beside, to make a reg'lar spree of it; and now it's all knocked in the head, and everybody knows I'm made a fool of into the bar

"Cheer up, Sim!" said Master Westley. "It is aggravating, I'll own; but Mary isn't a bad sort, though she has rather a cruggy (crusty) temper. She has been very true to you; and it would be a pity for two such faithful lovers as you have been, to part over a little tiff at last. I believe Mary is jealous of the ittle widow. You know that people did say once that you were rather sweet

"It was a big story," burst out Sim 'She tried to hook me; but I never gave

o encouragement." "Didn't you walk with her from church last Sunday? I heard that you did, and carried little Joey all the way home; and kissed him when you put him down at his mother's door "Well, he asked me to give him a kiss,

so I couldn't do no otherwise. There wor no barm in that sewerly." "Certainly not. Only, you see, as Mary lives just opposite, and saw it all, she very likely thought you'd be better engaged kissing her, instead of hanging round the widow's door. Depend upon it she's jealous; and she's got a highful spirit of her own, and is acting like this to make you think she doesn't care whether she has you or not. If she thought there was real danger of

losing you, she'd come round in a min-ute as tractable as you like."
"But how can I make her think so?" "But how can I make her think so?"
Well, you won't be doing any work
to-day, and it's dull tiffling (idling)
about doing nothing. Take and brush
yourself up smart, and go and have a
chat with Mrs. Briggs. Take some
oranges and sweets for Joey. Don't
look at Mary's house; and mind and
the a grand show of patting and kiss. nake a grand show of petting and kiss-ing the boy in front of the window, here she can see it all. She'll be more alous than ever. But if she doesn't narry you to-morrow, I'll eat my

"Ah, Master Westley, you're a deep one, you are!" said Simon, regarding his astute adviser with admiration. "But it don't fare to be exackerly jon nick (straightforward) to dew so; and I ain't fond of smarmin' babies over with kisses. Still, if you think it'll bring Mary up to the scratch. I'll e'en try it. If it don't, marry Sukey I will, without

any shilly shallying."

Laster Westley then started for the rectory; and Sim paid his visit to the widow. He remained in her snug little ouse some time; and must have acted his part uncommonly well, for he had hardly reached home again, when he was visited by his old sweetheart. That was visited by his old sweetheart. That eccentric spinster, ignoring her own wayward conduct that day, attacked Sim with a storm of reproaches, accusing him of fickleness and falseness in forsaking her for "that sly, carneying, little widder; and after keeping company with me for so many years!" she plaintively added.

plaintively added. "No," said Sim, stoutly; "twor no fault o' mine. I was ready to do my part this morning. It was you as run word. But I'll eat humble-pie no lon-If you don't want to hev me, I know one as does. I'll marry you to-morrow, if you like. If you don't I'll never ax you again!"

Mary was a tall, black-eyed, comely ooking spinster of forty, or more, re-ported to have a hot temper and a shrewish tongue; but for once she kept both in check. It was evident that Si-mon meant to be trifled with no longer. Moreover, she could not help secretly admitting that he was right, and admiring his spirit and manly determination. It would never do to let so good a fellow and so faithful a lover fall a prey to and so faithful a lover fall a prey to and so faithful a lover fall a prey to and so faithful a lover fall a prey to and so faithful a lover fall a prey to and so faithful a lover fall a prey to and so faithful a lover fall a prey to and so faithful a lover fall a prey to a so faithful a lover designing widow—not to mention the humiliation she would have to endure!

Next morning the rain clouds had cleared off, and a bright sun poured its: rays through the old church windows upon Mr. and Mrs. Simon Peveritt as they walked from the altar-rails into the vestry to enter their names in the parish vestry, to enter their names in the parish register. Sim, with a broad grin on his face, laboriously executed a big black X, as "his mark," informed the rector that he was "a sawyer by trade," and that his "owd gal had been of age this twenty years!" after which he turned to his friend the clerk, with a knowing wink, and said in an understone: wink, and said in an under-tone:

"We did it well, between us, didn't. we? Mary was up at six this morning, and hed to wait for me! I've got the whip-hand to begin with; and I promise you I won't give up the rins agin." Then he added in a louder tone, as they were about to leave: "Now, Master Westley, you must come and help us eat the wedding dinner. The pork and apple sass will be none the worse for me'ull make you as welcome as flowers.
in May. There won't be happier folks
in Woodham. And, Master Westley,
you shall hev some of the finest logs in my timber-yard, to keep up your fires this winter. I'm not the man to forget. a good turn or an old friend."

The Elephant.

The Elephant.

The course of training elephants does not always run smooth, and when the animal is really refractory the keepers have "a heavy hand" with their charge. The most usual method of persuasion employed when coaxing and feeding have failed is, we believe, to "job them with a pitchfork till blood is freely drawn," at least this was the explanation given by a trainer of repute of his own practice in his gentle art, and it accords with Strabo's assertion, that to prevent them shaking themselves in order to throw off those who attempt to mount them, they[the ancient Indians] make cuts all round their neck and then put thongs of leather into the incisions, so that the pain obliges them to submit to their fetters and to remain quiet."

Under this or similiar treatment an elephant can be made to exhibit the greatest decility in the arena, and will show a touching devation to his keeper.

elephant can be made to exhibit the greatest decility in the arena, and will show a touching devotion to his keeper which cannot fail to render the circus at which be is employed as moral an exhibition as Artenus Ward's own celebrated "Snaix." We have seen an elephant trainer put his head in the mouth of one of his protege during a performance, when the brute obstinately kept its mouth closed, and was only induced to change its mind by a violent kick upon the trunk from a pair of heavy beots. No doubt this "little eccentricity" was followed by summary and severe punishment; but, we must confess that so intelligent a creature as an elephant, the insertion of a human head into its mouth must have seemed head into its mouth must have seemed such an idiotic proceeding that a little hesitation as to what to do with it is quite allowable. In Baroda, under the quite allowable. In Baroda, under the late Gaikwar's rule, a huge elephant was kept as the public executioner, and used to dispatch poor wretches, at the word of command, by crushing their skulls with his enormous foot. Perhaps this elephant may have imagined that some such duty was expected of lim, and was merely turning the matter over in his own mind. When an elephant is callons even to the gentle elephant is callous, even to the gentie persuasion of the pitchfork, and goes 'must'-that is to say, hopelessly deid rampant—there is only one kind of influence which can be advan-tageously exercised, and that is to "in-fluence his head off," or, at least, to adopt the handlest available form of enthanasia. The poor old historical clephant of the —Royal Exchange,maddened by toothache, had to be treated by a firing party of soldiers; and another submitted to about aquart of prusic acid entailing a fatal consequences. sic acid, entailing a fatal consequences to a butcher, who had been called in to

assist in its subsequent dissection.

As a rule, they are very patient under pain, and easily recognize the fact that any proposed operation is "fortheir good." There are two elephants at this moment in the Zoological Gardens who have a their good. at this moment in the Zoological Gardens who have submitted to surpical treatment, the one for an accident who tore off portion of its trunk, the other for an abcess in its face. The ancients also knew how to treat sick or wounded elephants, and Ællian gives an elaborrate description of the therapeutics employed, dwelling at the same time upon the gratitude which the creature evinced when cured. On the whole, we need not wonder that Ganesha, the Hindu God of wisdom is; represented with an elephant's head to symbolize the possession of extraordinary sagacity.—The Saturday Review.

The Tack-Hammer Agent.

He was a pale-faced young man from Cairo, and he had been trying to introduce a patent tack-hammer to the citizens of Detroit. His luck was poor Some folks saw the dog run him out the yard and grinned over it. Others replied that they always drove their tacks with the ax. Another class wouldn't buy because there was no corkserew in with the ax. Another class wouldn't buy because there was no corkscrew in the other end of it. A widow drove him out of her yard because she thought he said tax-hammer, and her taxes were already too high. Had Cæsar had the same luck he would also have drunk. He lay like a turtle taking his rest, when an officer found him and pulled him from the pud dle and held him a weary mile to the station.

station.
"You have a patent tack-hammer, have you?" asked his Honor as the officer took his seat.
"I have, and I shall be pleased to show you how it operates."

show you how it operates."
"Never mind that just now. Can this tack-hammer of yours walk out of De-troit before night?"

Yes, sir."
'And take you along?" Yes, sir."
"Nery well, I'll give it a chance. If "Nery well, I'll give it a chance. If you have any money you'd better go and hire half a dozen boot-blacks and brush-boys to get the mud off your boots and spots off your back."

"Then I can't show you'my tack-hammer."

"No, sir. Show me your heels."—

Free Press.

"Aunt Mary, what makes you wear."

"Aunt Mary, what makes you wear such a freckled well?" asked Lucy looking at her auntie's veil of dotted

A dead body was discovered Saturday afternoon, July 2nd., at the Union Pacific depot in Council Binffs, in a box composing art of a car of freight transferred from the Wabash road. The corpse was that of a young man aged, evidently, 20 or 22 years, and accompanying it was a marble slab with the inscription: "Fred Buck, died in New York City, June 15, 1876, aged 22 years." It was being forwarded to Oakland, Cal., from New York but the Union Pacific folks refused to receive it.

"Mother has Recovered."
wrote an Illinois girl to her Eastern relatit
"she took bitters for a long time but with
any good. So when she heard of the virtues
Kidney-Wort she got a box and it has compli
y cured her liver complaint.—Health and H